

Module 3 Lesson Plan

Traffic Control Devices and Laws



Content

Essential Knowledge and Skills 6

- **Traffic Control Devices**

 - Signs**

 - Signals**

 - Markings**

- **Traffic Laws and Rules of the Road**

- **Assignment**

- **Assessment**

M3—Traffic Control Devices and Laws



Lesson Objective: The student will develop an understanding of signs, signals, and markings and traffic laws and will be able to relate regulations and penalties to driver responsibility.

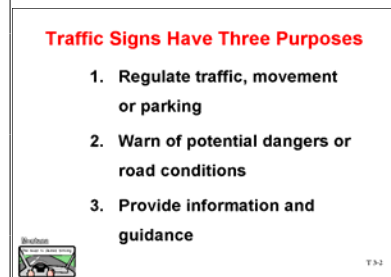
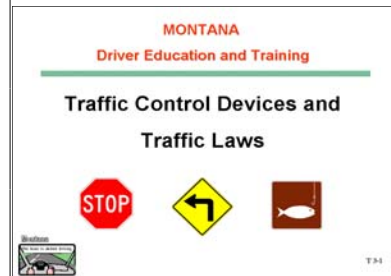
Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
INTRODUCTION TO TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES	<p>Introduce the meaning and purpose of traffic control devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montana's traffic signs, signals and pavement markings follow the national standards ... Signs are often recognized symbols or pictures, rather than words 	T3-1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic signs are devices placed along, beside, or above a highway, roadway, pathway, or other route to guide, warn, and regulate the flow of traffic, including motor vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, equestrians, and other travelers Traffic signs are used for three different purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> regulate traffic, movement, or parking; to warn of potential dangers or changes in road conditions; and to provide information and guidance. Montana Code Annotated MCA 61-1-201 thru 61-1-211 defines what is a highway, street, private road/driveway, roadway, laned roadway, sidewalk, crosswalk, through highway and controlled access highway Drivers must obey all official highway signs, signals and markings unless a peace officer or road worker is redirecting traffic Each type of sign has a special color to help drivers recognize the sign at a glance In addition to color, the shape of a traffic sign also helps drivers identify the sign and what you must do to obey it Shapes and colors allow you to quickly determine if it is a regulation, warning, or information/guidance In poor visibility conditions, such as heavy fog, you may be able to make out only the shape of a sign It is important for drivers to get to know both the colors and shapes of highway signs 	T3-2

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Note: This module contains resource information to be used throughout the driver education program. The basics of signs/signals/markings are taught at the beginning of the course. When teaching the concepts of the other modules, use the information in this module as needed. By putting traffic control devices and laws into one module, teachers can easily locate the information needed to reinforce other modules and their objectives.

M 3


Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<div data-bbox="191 359 428 464">COLORS HAVE MEANING</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red—Used exclusively for STOP, YIELD, DO NOT ENTER and WRONG WAY • A red circle with a line through it also denotes something is not permitted • Green—Movement permitted, direction or guidance such as mileposts, street names, permissive regulation and parking signs • Blue—Motorist services guidance. Blue rectangles are used for motorist service information signs (including police services and rest areas). Also used for Civil Defense Evacuation Route Markers and some street name signs • Yellow—General warning background color • Florescent yellow-green—School zone background color and also used for bicycle and pedestrian warning signs • Black—Regulation—Emphasize that black vertical rectangles are used as a background for night speed limits in some states, and as a background for one-way signs. (Black is used as a message on white, yellow, and orange signs) • White—Regulation—White vertical rectangles are used as a background for regulatory signs such as ONE WAY, night speed limits in some states • Orange—Construction and maintenance warning use orange as a background • Brown—Public recreation and scenic guidance—Brown rectangles are used for guide and information signs to points of recreational or cultural interests and some street name signs 	T3-3
<div data-bbox="191 1304 428 1409">SHAPES HAVE MEANING</div>	<p>Describe, discuss, and practice identifying shapes and their meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Octagon—Exclusively for Stop signs • Horizontal Rectangle—Generally for Guide signs • Equilateral Triangle—Exclusively for Yield signs • Pennant—Advance warning of No Passing Zones 	T3-4

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Colors Have Meaning

	Red		Green
	Blue		Yellow
	Black		White
	Orange		Brown

Fluorescent Optic Yellow

T-33

M 3

Shapes Have Meaning

	Octagon		Rectangle
	Triangle		Pennant
	Diamond		Rectangle
	Pentagon		Circle

Crossbuck

T-34

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<div data-bbox="191 359 428 512"> SHAPES HAVE MEANING (Cont.) </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond—Exclusively to warn of existing or possible hazards on roadways or adjacent areas • Vertical Rectangle—Generally for Regulatory signs • Pentagon—Indicates a school zone or school crossing • Round—Railroad advance warning signs 	
<div data-bbox="191 646 428 808"> THREE TYPES OF TRAFFIC SIGNS 1. Regulatory </div>	<p>Describe, discuss, and practice identifying the three types of traffic signs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulatory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tells you the laws you must obey • Most signs are either white squares or rectangles with red or black lettering • Some signs have green lettering on white • Each has their unique shape 	T3-5
<div data-bbox="191 1115 428 1165"> ♦ Stop </div>	<p>Stop</p> <p><u>Shape and Color</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A red and white octagon is used exclusively for stop signs—you must stop <p><u>Location</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used on a road that crosses a main highway or a through street • May be on four corners, two corners or one corner • Some are located in the middle of a block where crosswalks are located 	T3-6

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

Three Types of Signs



Regulate



Warn



Guide



T-31



Where are they located?

Where must we stop?



T-34

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Stop (Cont.)</p>	<p><u>The law: MCA 61-8-344 (3)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOP before the stop line, or crosswalk at any intersection posted with a stop sign. If there is no stop line or crosswalk, stop at the curb line before entering the intersection, but close enough to see cross traffic. MCA 61-1-209 Crosswalk defined MCA 61-1-212 Intersection defined • Stop or slow down at an intersection when necessary to yield right of way to a pedestrian crossing within a marked or unmarked crosswalk MCA 61-8-502 • Stop at a railway crossing when a train is coming or when flashing signals, gates, or a watchman indicates the approach of a train MCA 61-8-347 • Stop when entering a street from an alley, building, driveway, or private road. Stop before crossing the sidewalk and yield to pedestrians and traffic MCA 61-1-205 Driveway defined MCA 61-8-345 Emerging from alley, driveway or building • Stop for emergency or police vehicles sounding a siren or flashing red or blue lights. Pull over to the nearest edge of the road where it is legal to park and remain stopped until the emergency vehicle has passed or the police officer has indicated you may proceed. MCA 61-8-346 MCA 61-1-119 Emergency Vehicle defined MCA 61-1-118 Police Vehicle defined MCA 61-8-105 Stop upon request of any peace officer, flag person, crossing guards, and public safety workers • Stop for a school bus that is loading or unloading students. Stop whenever meeting or overtaking any school bus from either direction that has stopped on the highway or street to load or discharge any school children. Stop and remain stopped as long as the red lights near the top of the bus are flashing and/or the stop arm on the left side of the bus is extended. On a highway with two or more lanes going in each direction, oncoming traffic is not required to stop when meeting a school bus. MCA 61-8-351 <p>Note: Many citations are written for school bus violations! MCA 20-10-101 School Bus defined</p>	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

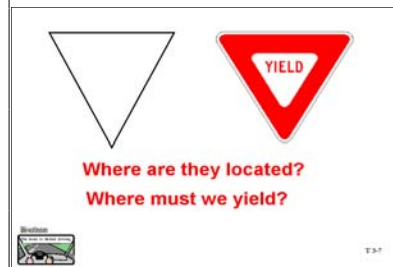
Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Stop (Cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop when approaching a school bus that is displaying flashing signals while stopped to pick up or drop off children. You must remain stopped until all children are clear of the roadway and the bus moves again. You do not have to stop if you are traveling in the opposite direction on roadways with four or more lanes if two lanes are going in each direction. MCA 61-8-351 • Some Stop signs are accompanied by small red multi-way supplemental plates indicating whether other traffic also have a stop sign • Stop when you are involved in an accident MCA 61-7-103 thru 61-7-108 Accident defined 	
<p>◆ Yield</p>	<p>Describe, discuss, and practice identifying Yield signs and their meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At times drivers must yield access to the roadway to other users. Montana law defines when a vehicle or pedestrian must yield the right-of-way, letting another vehicle or pedestrian pass through an intersection first. • Right-of-way principles are based on giving the privilege of passage to others and drivers should realize right-of-way can't be taken MCA 61-1-406 Right-of-Way defined <p><u>Shape and Color</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An equilateral triangle is used exclusively for yield signs; the color is red and white <p><u>Location</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At intersections where you move from one roadway onto or across another • Yield when directed by a yield sign MCA 61-8-342 • Yield to vehicle on the right MCA 61-8-339 MCA 61-1-201 Definition of a highway 	T7-7

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3



Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Yield (Cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yield when entering a street from an alley, driveway, or garage after stopping • Yield when approached by an emergency or police vehicle sounding a siren and/or flashing red or blue lights • Yield when told to do so by a police officer directing traffic. An officer's directions always over-rule signs and signals. • Yield after stopping for a stop sign at a two-way stop, yield to cross traffic • Yield at uncontrolled intersections <p><u>Examples of Yield Conditions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Vehicles approaching or entering unmarked or uncontrolled intersection</u> When two vehicles approach or enter an unmarked or uncontrolled intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right • <u>Multi-lane intersections not controlled by signs and signals</u> When approaching an intersection of this type, you should yield the right-of-way to any vehicle that has entered the intersection on your right or is approaching the intersection on your right ... If the road to your right is clear, or if approaching vehicles are far enough from the intersection to make your crossing safe, you may proceed • Since there are no traffic controls at this intersection, make sure that there are no approaching vehicles from the left ... You may legally have the right-of-way, but you should be sure the other driver plans to yield to you before you proceed • <u>Turning Left</u> When turning left you must yield the right-of-way to any vehicles coming straight through from the left or right 	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Yield (Cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>"T" Intersections</u> When driving on a street that ends in a "T" intersection, you must stop and yield the right-of-way to the vehicles on the through street • <u>Vehicle entering highway</u> The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from any place other than another highway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on the highway to be entered or crossed • <u>Driving on Multiple-Lane Roadways</u> On a roadway divided into three (3) or more lanes providing for one-way movement, a vehicle entering a lane of traffic from a lane to the right shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle entering the same lane of traffic from a lane to the left • <u>At an unmarked or uncontrolled intersection</u> (no signs or signals) If two vehicles arrive at the same time, the vehicle on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right • <u>At an unmarked or uncontrolled three-way "T" intersection</u> At an unmarked or uncontrolled three-way "T" intersection, where you will have to turn either right or left, you must stop and/or yield to any drivers approaching from the other two directions • <u>When Making a Left turn</u> Always yield to oncoming traffic unless directed otherwise by a traffic-control device 	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Yield (Cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>At Four-Way Stops</u> The first vehicle to arrive at a four-way stop has the right of way ... If two vehicles arrive at the same time, the vehicle on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right • <u>When Making a Left Turn</u> Always yield to oncoming traffic unless directed otherwise by a traffic-control device • <u>In Construction Zones</u> Yield to all vehicles or pedestrians working on a highway construction project • <u>Pedestrians</u> You must yield to a pedestrian when crossing the highway within a crosswalk • Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the highway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle • Yield to a blind person, walking with a white cane or seeing eye dog • <u>Pedestrians Yielding to Vehicles</u> Pedestrians must yield when crossing a street where there is no crosswalk or intersection 	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

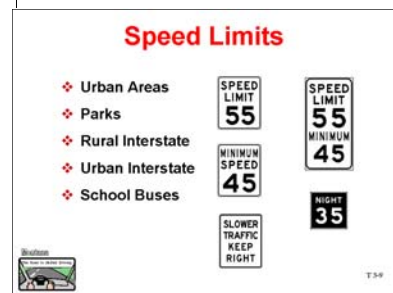
Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Speed Limit Signs</p>	<p>Identify and Discuss Speed Limit Signs and their Meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs tell you the maximum or minimum speed allowed on a roadway and are used to manage traffic flow at safe speeds • No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with the law • Minimum speed limits are primarily used on highways and expressways to keep traffic moving safely • States are permitted to establish their own speed limits • Local jurisdictions can establish their own speed limits • Adjust speed when traffic, roadway, or weather conditions are not ideal <p><u>Shape and Color</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertical rectangle, white with black lettering • Advisory speed limits are set for special conditions such as sharp curves, some hillcrests and dangerous intersections ... Signs are yellow with black lettering <p><u>The Law</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive at a speed that is reasonable and prudent (basic speed law) for existing conditions • Applies to all streets and highways where maximum speed limits are set by law or posted 	<p>T3-8</p> <p>T3-9</p>

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3



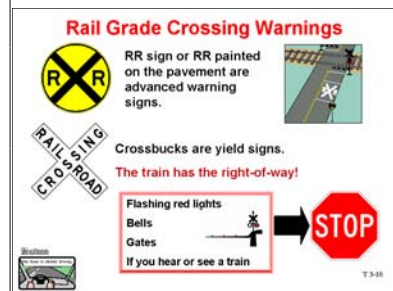
Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Speed Limit Signs (Cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum speed limit in Montana for passenger vehicles is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... 75 mph on interstate highways ... 65 mph for heavy commercial vehicles ... 65 mph on state highways ... Montana Highway 93 is 65mph day and night ... 65 mph at night on a two-lane highway ... 25 mph on city streets unless posted Local authorities may set lower limits 	T3-10
<p>◆ Rail Grade Crossings</p>	<p>Identify and Discuss Rail Grade Crossing Signs and their Meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Railroad ADVANCE WARNING sign has a special shape to give you advance warning that a railroad crossing is ahead. It tells you to look, listen, and slow down because you may have to stop. Remember a train may pass at any time! A railroad CROSSBUCK sign is used at the crossing itself If there is more than one track, a sign below the crossbuck indicates the number of tracks Do not try MCA 61-8-347(d2) Motorists must stop no closer than fifteen (15) feet and no farther than fifty (50) feet from railroad tracks. It is against the law to stop on the tracks MCA 61-8-347 <p><u>Crossbuck and Stop Sign:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At crossings with a Crossbuck and a Stop Sign, you must stop, and then proceed if it is safe to do so MCA 61-8-348 	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3



Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Rail Grade Crossings (Cont.)</p>	<p><u>Crossbuck and Flashing Lights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At crossings equipped with a Crossbuck and Flashing Lights, STOP! A train is coming MCA 61-8-347 <p><u>Crossbuck, Flashing Lights and Gates</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At crossings with a Crossbuck, Flashing Lights, and Gates, you must come to a complete stop when the lights start flashing, and you may not proceed over the crossing while the Gates are being lowered or raised It is against the law to go around crossing gates at any time 	
<p>◆ Other Regulatory Signs</p>	<p>Identify and Discuss Other Regulatory Signs and their Meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Do Not Enter - Square</u> When you see a sign with a red circle and a red slash mark across a black arrow or symbol, it means don't do whatever is shown This sign warns you not to enter a road or freeway in the wrong direction You will see this sign if you are going the wrong way MCA 61-8-202 <p><u>One Way</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic flows only in the direction of the white arrow on the black rectangular sign <p><u>Lane-Use Control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> White sign with black arrows Used where turning movements are required or where turning movements are permitted from specific lanes MCA 61-8-202,203,307 <p><u>Center Lane Turn Only (Share Lane)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The center lane is shared for left turns from both directions ... Marked by yellow arrows painted on the road MCA 61-8-202, 207 <p><u>Disabled Parking</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue sign with wheelchair symbol in white ... Only a person who is disabled may use this parking space Fine \$100, plus court costs ... The disabled person parking in the space must have a valid disabled parking permit issued by DMV MCA 61-8-335(4) 	<p>T3-11</p> <p>T3-12</p>

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3



Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Other Regulatory Signs (Cont.)</p>	<p><u>Right Turn Permitted Without Stopping</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This sign is displayed below stop signs. Traffic turning right may turn without stopping • Except when a sign is in place prohibiting a turn, a driver facing a steady circular red signal, after stopping may turn right, or turn left from a highway onto a one-way highway after stopping MCA 61-8-206, 207 <p><u>Keep Right</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road is divided by a traffic island, median or obstruction ahead ... Keep to the side indicated by the white arrow on a white sign MCA 61-8-206, 207 <p><u>Slow Traffic Keep Right</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White sign with black letters • This sign is used on multiple lane highways to advise persons driving slowly to stay in the right hand lane <p><u>No Turn on Red</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White sign with black letters • You may not turn during the red light • ... You must wait for the signal to turn green 	T3-13
<p>2. Warning</p>	<p>Describe, discuss, and practice identifying warning signs and their meaning</p> <p>2. Warning Signs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning signs are used to alert you to possible hazards or a change in road conditions ahead • ... As a driver, you are ultimately responsible for recognizing and reacting correctly to changing conditions • There are many yellow diamond-shaped warning signs • ... Not all warning signs are discussed here <p><u>Pedestrian Crossing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be alert for people crossing your path—slow down and be prepared to stop <p><u>Multi-use Path</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicyclists and pedestrians regularly cross in the area; drive with caution and be ready to yield 	T3-14

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Other Regulatory Signs



T 343

M 3

Warning Signs



T 344

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
2. Warning (Cont.)	<p><u>Crossroad</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A four-way intersection is ahead—be alert for cross traffic entering the roadway <p><u>Side Road</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicates traffic is coming from your right or left—be alert for vehicles entering the roadway you are traveling on <p><u>Sharp Right then Left Turn</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road ahead turns sharply right, then left <p><u>Right Curve (with safe speed indication)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a curve ahead to the right ... A suggested (advisory) safe speed for the curve may appear just below the sign <p><u>Sharp Right Turn</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a sharp turn to the right in the road ahead <p><u>Right and then Left Curves</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road ahead curves to the right, then left <p><u>Winding Road</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road ahead is winding with a series of turns or curves <p><u>Two-Way Traffic Ahead</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The one-way street or roadway with a median or divider in the middle joins a two-way roadway ahead ... You will then be facing oncoming traffic <p><u>Divided Highway Begins</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A median or divider ahead splits the highway into two separate roadways, and each roadway is one way ... Keep to the right MCA 61-8-330 <p><u>Deer</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deer often cross the highway in this area ... Be alert ... Slow down if you see deer 	T3-15

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

Warning Signs



Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
2. Warning (Cont.)	<p><u>Slippery When Wet</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pavement is unusually slick when wet ... Reduce speed; do not brake hard or change direction suddenly ... Increase the following distance <p><u>Hill</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A steep grade is ahead ... Check your brakes ... You may need to shift into a lower gear MCA 61-8-363 	T3-16
	<p><u>Merge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic merging from the side shown on the sign ... Drivers on the through lane have the right of way, but drivers in both lanes are responsible for merging smoothly <p><u>Low Clearance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overpass has a low clearance ... Do not proceed if your vehicle is too tall to pass under <p><u>Lane Reduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indicated lane ends soon—drivers in that lane must merge into the through lane when space opens up ... Drivers in the through lane should allow other vehicles to merge smoothly <p><u>Divided Highway Ends</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highway ahead becomes a single roadway with traffic going in both directions—keep to the right <p><u>Advisory Speed</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The safe speed to travel for the approaching roadway condition ... Slow down to the speed shown 	T3-17
	<p><u>Signal Ahead</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic signal lights are ahead ... Slow down and be ready to stop 	T3-18

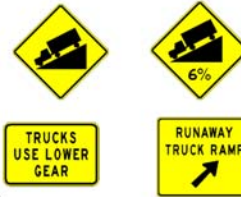
Student Learning Activities

Resources

M 3



Warning Signs



T 346

Warning Signs



T 347

Warning Signs



T 348

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
2. Warning (Cont.)	<p><u>Chevron</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sharp change in the direction of the road is at the sign, such as a sharp curve that is not completely visible, or a lane swerves around an obstacle in the road <p><u>Roundabout Ahead</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a roundabout (intersection) ahead Slow down and prepare to yield to traffic in the roundabout 	
◆ School Zones	<p>School Zones</p> <p><u>School Zone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A school zone is a section of street or road where a reduced speed of 20 mph applies when children may be walking to and from the school grounds ... You must obey the speed limit posted. Signs may also be posted to notify you that traffic fines double in a school zone A school zone starts at a school zone sign and ends after you have passed the school or crossing ... Some beginning school zone signs may be marked with flashing yellow lights in addition to the speed signs. Other school signs are pentagon-shaped warning signs ... These signs are very important <p><u>A pentagon-shaped warning sign without crosswalk lines</u> means you are near a school—slow down—children often are very unpredictable ... Look for children and be ready to stop</p> <p><u>A pentagon-shaped sign with crosswalk lines</u>, means a school crossing is just ahead—slow down—be prepared to stop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obey signals from crossing guards directing students across the street MCA 61-8-502 	T3-19

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

Warning Signs

The image shows two yellow diamond-shaped warning signs. The left sign depicts two black silhouettes of a child and an adult walking. The right sign is identical but includes a horizontal line across the bottom, representing a crosswalk. Below the signs, there is a small inset image of a road scene with a pedestrian crossing and the text 'T 319' in the bottom right corner.

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
◆ Work Zones	Construction/Work Zones—Signs are Orange	T3-20
	There are two types of work zones: stationary and mobile	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Stationary work zones</u>, with easily definable boundaries, can include highway widening projects, bridge maintenance work, or surveying for future highway improvements 	T3-21
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Mobile work areas</u> are those in which maintenance vehicles are being operated at a slow speed, for such work as mowing grass, picking up litter, plowing snow, striping pavement, etc. Since these vehicles move at a slower speed than most other traffic, and since your vision may be restricted, extreme caution should be observed. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both state and federal governments have designed strict guidelines for the placement of work zone warnings. Traffic engineers have devised a formula for placement of warnings based upon the type of roadway and the speed limit, providing a safety cushion for both motorists and highway workers. 	T3-22
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... In the <u>Advance Warning Area</u>, signs indicate road conditions ahead, providing an early warning so motorists have ample time to adjust to the change 	T3-23
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... In the <u>Work Area</u>, cones, barrels, and concrete barriers provide some protection for highway workers, equipment, and the passing motorists • Slow down when you see construction/work zone signs 	
	<u>Flagger Ahead</u>	T3-24
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sign for a flagger ahead may show a symbol of a flagger holding a sign or the words. Flaggers use signs and gestures to tell you which direction to travel, to slow down or stop. Follow their instructions. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drums, cones and tubes are used to keep traffic out of hazardous roadwork areas. Along with signs and road markings, they guide you safely through the work area. 	T3-25
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often drivers view work zone areas only as meaningless and bothersome obstacles that slow traffic. Drivers are often irritated. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To workers, motorists speeding in a work zone represent a real threat to their lives. Fine is \$50; could double in work zones. 	T3-26
	<u>Work Zone driving tips—Orange signals work zone areas</u>	T3-27
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceed with extreme caution • Drive at the posted speed • Watch out for workers 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay in your lane • Report unsafe conditions 	T3-28

Student Learning Activities

Resources

M 3

ORANGE Signals Work Zones



REMEMBER

- ☐ Common Sense
- ☐ Caution
- ☐ Concentration



T 3-20

Types of Work Zones

Stationary
Work Areas



Moving
Work Areas



T 3-21

You are Entering a Work Zone



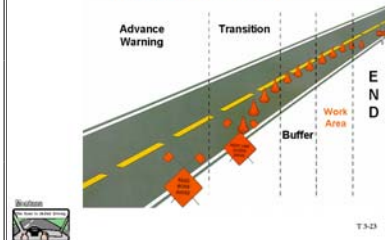
T 3-22

Work Zones Areas

Advance
Warning

Transition

END



T 3-23



T 3-27



Driver's Perspective



T 3-28

Worker's Perspective



T 3-27

Tips for Driving Through Work Zones



- ✓ Orange signs signal work zone areas
- ✓ Proceed with extreme caution
- ✓ Drive at the posted speed
- ✓ Watch out for workers
- ✓ Stay in your lane
- ✓ Report unsafe conditions



T 3-28



T 3-24

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<div data-bbox="190 359 428 533" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>THREE TYPES OF TRAFFIC SIGNS</p> <p>3. Guide</p> </div>	<p>Discuss and practice identifying Guide signs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information about where you are, where you are going, how to get there, how far you have to go, and what services and sites are available Information is conveyed primarily through color, shape, and symbols <p><u>Shapes and Colors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide signs are in a variety of shapes and colors <p><u>Route Markers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local, state, United States and interstate routes are posted with route signs <p><u>Interstate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are red, white and blue on a shield Interstate routes going into a city have three numbers Routes going around the city have three numbers and start with an even number Routes going into the city have three numbers and start with an odd number Routes going east-west are even-numbered; lowest number starts in the South Routes going north-south are odd numbered; lowest number starts in the West <p><u>US Route</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are black with a white shield with black numbers and are numbered similarly <p><u>State Route</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are black with a white circle with black numbers and are numbered similarly Come in a variety of shapes 	T3-29

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3



Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<div data-bbox="190 369 428 533"> <p>THREE TYPES OF TRAFFIC SIGNS</p> <p>3. Guide (Cont.)</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montana route signs are square with a map of Montana included with the route number <p><u>County Route</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vary from state to state <p><u>Destination/Mileage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route signs show you which route you are on and if the road is an Interstate highway, US route, or a state highway The number on an exit sign helps you know which exit you need to take It also indicates the number of miles from the start of the state line, starting from 0 at the border nearest the direction the road starts from Green signs provide mileage and direction to destinations Examples include: mileage to a city, city with directional arrow, mileposts posted on highways and freeways to indicate location These also serve to aid in your location in a crash or if broken down on the roadside <p><u>Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue signs tell you of services or facilities along the highway These signs may indicate that gas, food and lodging are available at the next exit, that a rest area is ahead, or that a telephone is available A blue sign also may indicate the road to a hospital A sign with a wheelchair symbol means a facility or parking area is handicapped accessible <p><u>Points of Interest</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brown signs point to historic and cultural locations ... They also point to scenic areas, picnic grounds, recreational areas and parks 	<p>T3-30</p> <p>T3-31</p> <p>T3-32</p>

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

GUIDE SIGNS



T 3-30



-31



T 3-32

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS	<p>Discuss and practice identifying Traffic Control Signals</p> <p>Purpose for Traffic Control Signals</p> <p>MCA 61-1-403—305</p>	
◆ Traffic Lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement by vehicles and pedestrians are controlled by a series of traffic signals, arrows, and flashing lights • Signals promote better movement of traffic on busy roads by assigning right of way • Traffic signals are lights that regulate the flow of traffic mainly through intersections • Some signals operate only during specific times during the day • If a signal is not working, stop as you would for an all-way stop <p>Traffic Lights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic signals are lights that regulate the flow of traffic, mainly through intersections • Most traffic lights have a red light at the top, a yellow light in the middle, and a green light at the bottom • The sequence in which they are lighted is green to yellow, yellow to red, and red to green <p><u>Dog House Signal Lights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new traffic signal around the country that displays five lights instead of the standard three lights • The purpose of this signal is to allow more vehicles to make a left turn at intersections ... "Dog House" lights are to the left of the standard three light signal • Stop for any steady red traffic light and remain stopped behind the stop line ... If there is no stop line, stop before entering the crosswalk • You may turn right after stopping and yielding to cross traffic except where posted NO TURN ON RED 	<p>T3-33</p> <p>T3-34</p> <p>T3-35</p>

Student Learning Activities

Resources

M 3

Intersections

- Controlled by signs and signals
- **NOT Controlled** by signs and signals, multi-lanes, or pavement
- Single or two-lane road intersecting with multiple-lane road
- Turning left
- **T** Intersections
- Railroad grade crossings



T 3-33

Signals

- Steady lights
- Flashing lights
- Signal/Sign combinations



T 3-34

“Dog House” Signals

T 3-35

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Traffic Lights (Cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarly, when turning left into a one-way street, you may turn after stopping and yielding to cross traffic except where posted otherwise • In all other cases, wait until the light turns green before proceeding • When a green arrow is shown along with a steady red light, you may proceed only in the direction of the green arrow <p><u>Location and Color</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be located directly overhead in the center of the intersection, on a corner post or over each lane of traffic they regulate • Some signal lights are positioned horizontally <p><u>Green</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located usually on the bottom; you can proceed if the intersection is clear, you can be cited for blocking an intersection <p><u>Amber or Yellow</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in the center; warns that the signal is about to change to red • If you have not entered the intersection and can come to a safe stop, you should do so • If you are already in the intersection, you should continue moving and clear it safely <p><u>Red</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location usually on top; come to a full, complete, legal stop • Remain stopped until the light changes <p><u>A Steady Red Signal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When entering a two-way street, you may cautiously turn right, after stopping • You may make this right turn unless a sign or police officer tells you not to turn against the red light • Yield to pedestrians, bicyclists, and traffic in the intersection—look for pedestrians to the right • When entering a one-way street, you may turn right or left with the movement of traffic, after stopping for the red light—yield, if needed • Pedestrians facing a red light must not enter the street unless a pedestrian signal directs otherwise 	<p>T3-36</p>

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

Traffic Lights



T 3-M

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Traffic Lights (Cont.)</p>	<p><u>Green Light</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go. You may pass through the intersection in the direction indicated by the signal if the way is clear • You must let any vehicles, bicycles, or pedestrians remaining in the intersection get through before you move ahead • All movements straight ahead—left, or right turns—are permitted <p><u>Green Arrow</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows you to make a protected turn • Oncoming traffic must stop • You may proceed in the direction the arrow is pointing if it is safe <p><u>Yellow Arrows</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be prepared to obey the next signal that appears, which could be a solid red light or red arrow <p><u>Red Arrow</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop—you can't turn in the direction the arrow is pointing <p>Flashing Traffic Lights</p> <p><u>Flashing Red Light: Stop</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same as a Stop sign • You must stop, yield to cross traffic or pedestrians, then proceed when the way is clear MCA 61-8-207 <p><u>Flashing Yellow Light: Caution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You should slow down, look carefully for hazards and proceed with caution MCA 61-8-209 B <p><u>Caution markers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At dangerous intersections, curves, near school zones and fire stations 	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Traffic Lights (Cont.)</p>	<p><u>Lane-Use Control Signals</u> Usually positioned mid-block over each lane they regulate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steady red X signal—driving is not permitted in the lane • Obey all other traffic controls <p><u>Steady YELLOW X Signal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver should prepare to vacate the lane because a lane control change is being made to a steady red X signal <p><u>Flashing Yellow "X"</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use lane with caution, left turning lane <p><u>Pedestrian Signals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are special stop and go signals for pedestrians • When used, pedestrians must obey these signals rather than red-yellow-green traffic lights <p><u>Steady WALKING PERSON (WALK)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pedestrian may start to cross the roadway in the direction of the signal, possibly in conflict with turning vehicles <p><u>Flashing UPRAISED HAND (DONT WALK)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pedestrian is not to start crossing the roadway, but any pedestrian who has already started to cross on a steady WALKING PERSON signal is to proceed until across the street <p><u>Steady UPRAISED HAND (DONT WALK)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pedestrian is not to enter the roadway <p>Traffic Lights Automated Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some states are using red light cameras at limit lines, intersections or other places where you are required to stop such as railroad crossings • Signs may be posted at entrances to a city 	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
TRAFFIC CONTROL PAVEMENT MARKINGS	<p>Discuss and practice identifying Pavement Markings</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markings painted on the road tell you where to drive, inform about conditions ahead such as a stop or crosswalk, or indicate what kind of traffic is allowed ... Lines and other markings are also used to control and direct traffic • Line markings come in yellow, white, red, or blue ... The most common colors are yellow and white 	T3-37
◆ Pavement Markings	<p>Types of Lines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid line prohibits or discourages crossing • Double line indicates maximum or special restrictions • Broken line indicates a permissive condition • Dotted line provides guidance 	
—Yellow	<p>Yellow Lines and Markings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow lines separate two-way traffic <p><u>A yellow center line, dashed or solid</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means there are one or more lanes of traffic traveling in each direction <p><u>A Solid Yellow Line in Your Lane</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No passing allowed • If passing is prohibited for both directions of travel, you will see two solid yellow lines; one in each opposing lane of traffic • Do not cross the centerline in a no-passing zone to pass another vehicle. You may cross the centerline if the right side of the road is blocked or if you are turning left into or from an alley, intersection, private road or driveway. • You may cross over a solid yellow line to make a left turn at an intersection, to enter or exit a road or a driveway, or to make a U-turn, if it can be made safely and is not otherwise prohibited • If there are two solid yellow lines dividing traffic, you may not cross over them to pass another vehicle and never drive to the left of these lines • Two solid yellow lines that are two or more feet apart represent a wall or center divider ... These lines mark the opening provided for turns ... You may not drive on or over these lines for any reason 	<p>T3-38</p> <p>T3-39</p> <p>T3-40</p> <p>T3-41</p> <p>T3-42</p> <p>T3-43</p> <p>T3-44</p>

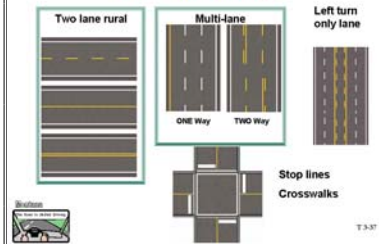
Student Learning Activities

Resources

M 3

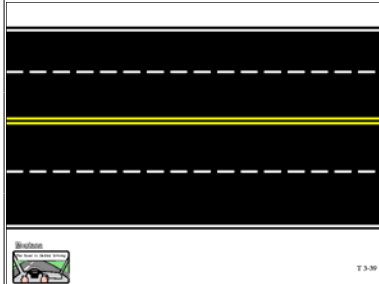


Pavement Markings



YELLOW LINES

- ALWAYS KEEP TO THE RIGHT OF A YELLOW LINE



BROKEN YELLOW LINES

- SEPARATES TRAFFIC GOING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS
- BOTH DIRECTIONS MAY CROSS THIS LINE
- PASSING IS PERMITTED



YELLOW DOTS

- SEPARATES TRAFFIC GOING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS
- LANE GUIDE MARKERS
- KEEP TO THE RIGHT OF THIS LINE



SOLID YELLOW LINE

- SEPARATES TRAFFIC GOING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS
- KEEP TO THE RIGHT OF THIS LINE
- DO NOT CROSS **EXCEPT** WHEN TURNING LEFT OFF OF THE ROADWAY



T 3-42

DOUBLE SOLID YELLOW LINES

- SEPARATES TRAFFIC GOING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS
- KEEP TO THE RIGHT
- BOTH DIRECTIONS OF TRAFFIC MAY NOT CROSS
- BOTH DIRECTIONS CANNOT PASS
- LEFT TURNS FROM ROADWAY PERMITTED



T 3-43

SOLID YELLOW WITH A YELLOW BROKEN LINE

- TRAFFIC WITH THE SOLID LINE CANNOT PASS
- TRAFFIC WITH THE BROKEN LINE MAY PASS



T 3-44

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
—Yellow (Cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad yellow lines crossing the road are sometimes used to indicate a school crossing. Yellow markings on the pavement say SCHOOL XING will usually be painted near the school crossing. Carefully search for children in and near these markings. 	
—White	White Lines and Markings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> White lines keep drivers in their lanes and restrict lane changing White lines also separate bicycle lanes from car lanes 	
	<u>White Dashes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separates lanes traveling in the same direction 	T3-45
	<u>A Solid White Line</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be crossed only with caution 	T3-46
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid white edge or fog lines serve as guides, especially at night or in bad weather, to help drivers stay on the road—do not drive to the right of this line 	T3-47
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide solid white lines may also be used to channel or direct traffic into specific lanes or at intersections 	T3-48 T3-49 T3-50
	<u>A Double Solid White Line</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means you are not allowed to change lanes—stay in the lane you are in until the lane separation line changes to the normal line style 	
—Crosswalks	Special Markings <u>Crosswalks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crosswalks have broad white lines crossing the road. Crosswalks exist where there is one or more sidewalks that would continue over the roadway whether or not there are painted lines. This is called an unmarked crosswalk. Crosswalks are often preceded by white words painted on the road indicating SLOW PED XING—you must yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk 	
—Turn Lanes	<u>Turn Lanes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located near intersections to separate turning traffic from through traffic ...Use of white arrows and ONLY tell the driver the direction of travel for that lane Some turn lanes have multiple arrows indicating permission to turn left, right or go straight ... These lanes are separated from through lanes with solid white lines 	T3-51



Student Learning Activities

Resources

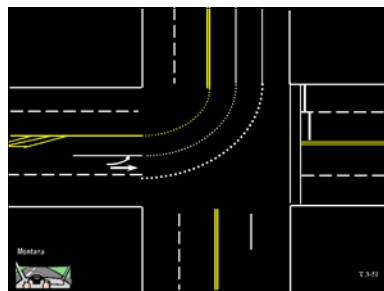


BARRIER LINE


- THIS LINE IS TWICE AS WIDE AS A NORMAL LANE LINE
- TREAT THIS LINE AS IF IT WERE A CONCRETE BARRIER
- DO NOT CROSS

T 3-30



WHITE LINES





T 3-42

M 3

SOLID WHITE

- DO NOT CROSS
- USUALLY A FOG LINE ALONG THE RIGHT SIDE OF A ROADWAY
- MARKING THE EDGE OF THE TRAVEL PORTION OF A ROADWAY
- STAY TO THE LEFT OF THIS LINE

T 3-46



BROKEN WHITE

- SEPARATES TRAFFIC GOING IN THE SAME DIRECTION
- ONE WAY STREETS
- YOU MAY CROSS THIS LINE




WHITE DOTS



- LANE MARKERS
- HELPS GIVE DIRECTION OF LANE WHEN TURNING
- KEEP TO THE LEFT OF THIS LINE

T 3-48

DOUBLE SOLID LINES

- SEPARATES TRAFFIC GOING IN THE SAME DIRECTION
- BOTH LANES OF TRAFFIC CANNOT CROSS

T 3-49

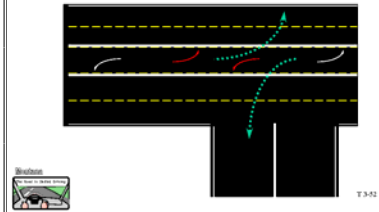
Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
—Bicycle Lane	<u>A solid white line with a bicycle insignia on the side of the road (Bicycle Lane)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an area for bicycle traffic only. Bicycles must travel in the same direction as adjacent traffic 	T3-52
—Fixed Object	<u>Yellow or white lines and diagonal stripes (Fixed Object)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to mark fixed objects or islands in the road ahead 	
—Share Lane	<u>A two-way left turn lane (Share Lane)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A center traffic lane is enclosed by double yellow lines, one each side with the inner lines broken, may be used to start and complete left hand turns and start U-turns from either direction of traffic, but can't be used for passing If a center left turn lane is provided, you must use it. You must signal and enter the share lane before making a left hand turn. Don't stop part way into the lane with your vehicle blocking through traffic It is important to understand the use of a share lane. If a share lane has been provided for making left turns, do not make a left turn from any other lane. Enter the two-way left turn lane just before you want to make the turn. If you enter too soon, you may interfere with another driver's use of the lane. Wait in the share lane until traffic clears enough to allow you to complete the desired left turn movement. Do not travel in a share lane to access a left turn lane at an intersection. You may turn from a side street or driveway into a share left turn lane, stop, and wait for traffic to clear before merging into traffic in the lane immediately to the right. Make sure the share lane is clear in both directions and then turn into the lane only when it is safe. While waiting to merge into traffic, you should be alert for vehicles driving head-on in the same lane as they start to make their left turn. It is illegal to travel in this lane; do not use this lane for speeding up to merge with traffic or for passing a lane of cars to get to where you want to turn 	
—Commuter Lane	<u>Commuter Lanes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In urban areas, dedicated lanes are used to help minimize rush-hour traffic Sometimes the lanes are <u>reversible</u>, allowing for traffic to head in one direction during certain hours, then reverse the direction for other busy traffic times Pay close attention to the signals and markings to ensure you are traveling in the correct direction on these special use lanes 	T3-53 T3-54 T3-55

Student Learning Activities

Resources

M 3

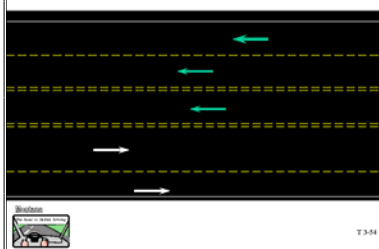
Share Lanes – Left Turns Only



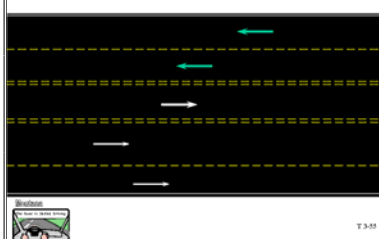
DOUBLE BROKEN



REVERSIBLE LANES - AM



REVERSIBLE LANES - PM



Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
—Carpool Lane	<p><u>Carpool Lanes (Diamond marking)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as “high-occupancy vehicle” HOV lanes, these lanes are designed for vehicles carrying a minimum of two, sometimes, three people • The “diamond” symbol is used exclusively for these lanes • Some diamond lanes are restricted to bus traffic only • Typically located on the far left lane • Entry and exit is limited to posted areas; they can appear and disappear within a stretch of highway • Separated from other lanes by a solid white lane 	T3-56
—Curb Colors	<p>Curb Colors</p> <p>If a curb is painted, it has a parking regulation. The following colors are standard, but could vary among different jurisdictions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow: Loading zone; stop only to load and unload • Red: You are not permitted to stop, park, load or stand • Bright White: You may stop briefly; you can't leave your vehicle • Green: Has a time limit for parking • Blue: Parking for the disabled only—you must have a special license plate, decal or mirror tag. 	
—Raised Markers	<p><u>Raised Markers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised buttons are used on the edge of a roadway, between lane markings, or where there is a narrow road • They reflect light and the sensation of riding over them alerts you to your lane placement 	
—Rumble Strips	<p><u>Rumble Strips</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn you of possible hazards ahead • The strips are usually grooved and create a loud sound when you drive over them • They are especially helpful in warning drivers when they have strayed out of their lane • May be placed prior to stop signs to help alert drivers to the approaching stop 	
—Speed Bumps	<p><u>Speed Bumps</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slabs placed on neighborhood streets and parking lots, to make drivers reduce their speed • Speed usually has to be reduced to 5 mph when crossing • Usually painted white, yellow, or red with stripes 	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Car Pool Lane Marking



Diamond Shape Marking



T 3.16

M 3

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
—Road Sensors	<u>Road Sensors</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some traffic lights are controlled by sensors embedded in the roadway • Protected left turn lanes may have sensors embedded in the pavement that activate the left turn signal • The turn signal light cycles to green when a vehicle passes over the sensor • Motorcyclists often have trouble activating the sensor because their size does not trigger the sensor 	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;">TRAFFIC LAWS AND RULES OF THE ROAD</div>	<p>Identify and discuss traffic laws and rules of the road drivers must follow</p>	
—Keep Right	<u>Keeping to the Right</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When driving on a road with no centerline where vehicles come from each direction, drivers must give others going in the opposite direction at least half the road. At any time when you cannot avoid driving to the left of the centerline, you must yield to oncoming traffic. • Drive on the right half of the road except when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... Preparing to make a left turn ... Passing another vehicle going in the same direction ... Driving to the left of center to avoid an obstruction ... A road is marked for one-way traffic only • Avoid frequently lane changing—change lanes only when safe 	
—Passing	<u>Passing</u> Passing another vehicle is a normal part of driving, but it can be very dangerous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When overtaking and passing another vehicle traveling in the same direction on a two-lane road, pass only to the left of the vehicle • A passing vehicle must complete the pass before coming within 100 feet of any approaching vehicle MCA 61-8-325 • It is against the law to speed up when a vehicle is passing you <u>Passing is prohibited in certain locations</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hill, curve or obstruction prevents you from seeing oncoming vehicles 	T3-57

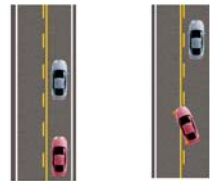
Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

Passing Markings



T 3-57

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
—Passing (Cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 100 feet from an intersection, unless indicated by a traffic control device • Within 100 feet of a railroad crossing, unless indicated by a traffic control device • Within 100 feet of a bridge or tunnel when the view is obstructed • When a school bus is stopped to load or unload passengers • When a vehicle ahead of you has stopped at a marked or unmarked crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross • When you must leave the pavement or roadway to pass <p>MCA 61-8-325</p> <p><u>Passing on the Right is Prohibited Except</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two or more lines of vehicles moving lawfully • Passing is not permitted when the vehicle must leave the roadway <p>MCA 61-8-324</p>	
—Slow Moving Vehicles	<p><u>Slow Moving Vehicles</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a two lane or rural road where passing is unsafe due to oncoming vehicles, any vehicle traveling so slowly that it is delaying three or more other vehicles must turn off the road where ever it is safe to do so (such as a turnout or where sufficient area exists, to let the other vehicles pass) 	
—Parking	<p><u>Parking</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a public road, you must park parallel and within 18 inches of the curb or edge of the roadway, facing in the same direction as traffic on your side of the road MCA 61-8-354,355 • You may not park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... On a sidewalk ... Within 50 feet of a railroad track ... On bridges or overpasses ... In front of a driveway ... Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant ... Within 20 feet of a crosswalk ... With 30 feet of a stop sign, yield sign, or traffic signal 	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

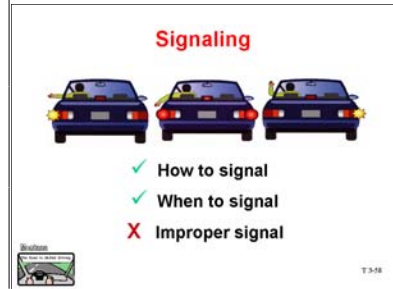
Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
—Parking (Cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... Within 20 feet of a fire station driveway ... On any controlled access highway (freeway) ... Where prohibited by No Parking signs ... In a “handicapped parking” area unless you have been given a handi-cap license plate or a special card 	
—Required Signals	<p><u>Required Signals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When turning left or right, pulling into traffic, changing lanes, into a driveway, entering or leaving a freeway or interstate highway, a continuous signal must be given to other traffic not less than 100 feet in a city and 300 feet in rural areas 	T3-58
—Limits on Turning Around	<p><u>Limits on Turning Around</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turning the vehicle around is not permitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... in a curve ... approaching a crest of a grade ... where you can't see in either direction within 500 feet ... in a no-passing zone 	
—Obstructing an Intersection	<p><u>Obstructing an Intersection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drivers may not enter an intersection unless there is sufficient space to clear the intersection • Even if your traffic light is green, you must wait to enter the intersection when there is space for your car on the other side of the intersection 	
—Vehicle Doors	<p><u>Opening and Closing Vehicle Doors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A door cannot be opened unless it can be done without interfering with the movement of traffic • Doors shall remain opened for the period of time it takes to load or unload passengers 	
—Emerging From ...	<p><u>Emerging from an Alley, Driveway or Building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You must stop before a sidewalk or sidewalk area extending across the alley, entrance or a driveway 	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3



ASSESSMENT

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 3

Open Range Law



T 3-59